



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
23.02.2005 Bulletin 2005/08

(51) Int Cl.7: **G06F 13/38**

(21) Application number: **99660164.7**

(22) Date of filing: **20.10.1999**

(54) **A method for data communication between a wireless device and an electronic device, and a data communication device**

Verfahren zur Datenübertragung zwischen einem drahtlosen Gerät und einem elektronischen Gerät,
und ein Datenübertragungsgerät

Procédé pour communication de données entre un dispositif sans fil et un dispositif électronique, et
un dispositif de communication de données

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB NL

(30) Priority: **29.10.1998 FI 982353**

(43) Date of publication of application:
17.05.2000 Bulletin 2000/20

(73) Proprietor: **Nokia Corporation**
02150 Espoo (FI)

(72) Inventors:
• **Inkinen, Sami**
13100 Hämeenlinna (FI)
• **Vapaakoski, Simo**
33680 Tampere (FI)

(74) Representative: **Levlin, Jan Markus**
Berggren Oy Ab,
P.O. Box 16
00101 Helsinki (FI)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 763 939 EP-A- 0 860 980
DE-C- 19 612 203 DE-U- 29 711 698
US-A- 5 646 635 US-A- 5 765 027

• **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no.**
11, 30 September 1998 (1998-09-30) & JP 10
164171 A (NIPPON DENKI IDO TSUSHIN KK), 19
June 1998 (1998-06-19)

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 1 001 348 B1

Description

[0001] The object of the invention is an advantageous way to connect electronics equipment for instance to a mobile station via a standardised interface for short-range wireless data communication, and a data communication device connected to this standardised interface.

[0002] It is previously known to connect a portable computer and a mobile station 1 via an infrared (IR) link to a printer 4 shown in figure 1. Then an IR transmitter/receiver 2, 3 is constructed in the devices 1, 4 being parties of the data communication, and routines required by the data communication has been designed in the software of the devices 1, 4.

[0003] There are also known mobile communications applications developed particularly in connection with portable data processing equipment, such as laptop PCs as disclosed in EP 0 763 939 A2 19.03.1997. In these applications at least the transmitter/receiver functions of the mobile station are realised in a PC Card. A PC Card is an expansion card with an interface to the electronic device, such as a computer, which interface is defined by the PCMCIA standard (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association). For instance an expansion card containing a transmitter/receiver of a GSM mobile station is used for data communication in order to connect the electronic device to the GSM network. However, the use of the application requires pre-installed software in the electronic device.

[0004] There is also known a low power radio frequency (LPRF) or a short-range radio frequency link, which replaces a connection cable between electronic devices, and which is defined at least by the Bluetooth Special Interest Group. This concerns an unfinished industry standard where the communication link is intended to be realised at a vacant ISM frequency (Industrial, Scientific, Medical) of 2,45 GHz and at a power of 0 dBm or 1 mW, whereby the range is 10 meters and the data transmission rate is 721 kbit/s. The link uses frequency hopping and a time divided duplex connection. Reference: Codename Bluetooth, A Global Specification for Wireless Connectivity, Bluetooth Special Interest Group, www.bluetooth.com, 1988.

[0005] It is also known to expand the features of mobile stations with the aid of expansion cards. Then for instance a digital camera is connected to the mobile station.

[0006] A problem in known devices is that they require identification of the expansion card and co-operation in the electronic device. An electronic device connecting a mobile station to a cellular radio network requires special software for the data communication link and a sufficient processor capacity.

[0007] The object of the invention is to present a new method for realising the data communication between electronic devices and a wireless device, and a data communication device which can be connected to a

general purpose expansion card interface. The data communication device is particularly suited for electronic devices having insufficient processor capacity for the functions required by a data communication network. Further the use of the data communication device does not require preparations in the device to be connected, such as particular software for the data communication.

[0008] The invention relates to a method for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which comprises means for short-range data communication, and an electronic device. According to the invention the method comprises the following method steps:

- in the general purpose expansion memory location of the electronic device there is mounted a data communication device having means for short-range wireless data communication;
- the short-range wireless data communication link between the wireless device and the data communication device is activated; and
- data is transmitted between the data communication device and the wireless device.

[0009] The invention relates also to a data communication device for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which has means for a short-range data link, and an electronic device. According to the invention the data communication device comprises

- a controller, which can be connected to the general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device for controlling the operation of the data communication device,
- a short-range wireless data communication unit and an antenna for data communication; and
- a memory for storing the communicated data.

[0010] According to the invention there is used a particular memory card, which is mounted in a general purpose expansion memory location of a separate electronic device, such as a digital camera, and which contains a data communication feature for transmitting the memory contents to a wireless device. A general purpose expansion memory location of this kind is defined for instance in the ATA (Attachment Interface) specification. Expansion cards containing memory which can be written and read are called Compact Flash, in accordance with the small-sized cards generally containing Flash EEPROM memory. The data communication utilises for instance a short-range radio frequency LPRF link. The memory card is also suitable for instance for a personal digital assistant (PDA), where the entered data can be stored in the expansion memory. Due to the duplex characteristic of the expansion memory the data can be also transmitted at a radio frequency to a wireless device, or generally to an LPRF device. The data communication characteristics of the wireless device are available for transmitting the data forward.

[0011] A data communication device according to the invention is based on the use of a virtual duplex memory. The data communication device comprises memory, a short-range radio frequency link unit, and control logic. The memory is for instance Flash memory, RAM (Random Access Memory) or RAM memory with battery back-up. Regarding the operation of the electronic device the data communication device is used as ordinary expansion memory, but the data can be read and written also by an external device, such as by a mobile station using a short-range radio frequency link. The data communication is most preferably started automatically so that it is triggered by the storing of new data, but transmission is also possible so that it is activated by an external device.

[0012] The data communication according to the invention is suitable particularly for the transmission of digital pictures between a mobile station, such as a communicator or a smart phone, and a digital camera, but also for the transmission of data, such as the contents of a calendar, between a personal digital notebook or a portable computer and a mobile station.

[0013] An advantage of the invention is that the data communication device fits in a general purpose expansion memory location, whereby the electronic device, such as a camera, requires no hardware changes and also no software changes for the data communication. A general purpose expansion memory location is common in digital cameras, but the I/O ports (Input/Output) actually intended for data communication are not. Thus the method according to the invention enables the transmission of pictures to a separate device also from a camera which does not contain facilities for the transmission of pictures.

[0014] Another advantage of the invention is the wireless data communication in connection with a device having a processor capacity which is insufficient in order to realise the functions required for wireless data communication.

[0015] A further advantage of the invention is the extra memory which the data communication device provides to the electronic device in addition to the data communication characteristics.

[0016] Advantageous embodiments of the invention are presented in the dependent claims.

[0017] The invention is described in detail below with reference to the enclosed drawing, in which

Figure 1 shows a known arrangement for data communication between a mobile station and an electronic device;

Figure 2 shows an arrangement according to the invention for data communication between a mobile station and an electronic device;

Figure 3 shows a flow diagram of a method according to the invention for data communication be-

tween a wireless device and an electronic device;

Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a data communication device according to the invention;

Figure 5 shows a block diagram of the controller of a data communication device according to the invention; and

Figure 6 shows essential parts in a wireless device according to the invention.

[0018] Figure 1 was discussed above in the section regarding prior art.

[0019] Figure 2 shows an arrangement according to the invention where we can see a mobile station 5 and a camera 10. A data communication device 8 is mounted in the camera's 10 general purpose expansion memory location 9 for the storing and transmission of pictures. The wireless data communication between the wireless device 5 and the data communication unit 8 is made by a short-range radio link via the antennas 6, 7. The interface of the data communication device 8 to the camera 10 is for instance of the ATA type presented in the figure, and the short-range radio link is of the LPRF type.

[0020] Figure 3 shows in a flow diagram a method according to the invention for data communication between a wireless device and an electronic device. First a data communication device is mounted 11 in the electronic device. The installation is made by pushing a data communication device according to the invention into a general purpose expansion memory location of the electronic device. Regarding the electronic device the data communication device is to this end a common expansion memory card.

[0021] Data is input 12 to the electronic device. The input data is for instance a picture reflected as light through an objective, or a daily schedule created by the user. The data is processed 13 in the data communication device, for instance by storing the above input data into the data communication device mounted in the expansion memory location. The storing of data and any reading of data is made by particular instructions, such as ATA instructions. However, data input 12 or processing 13 is not performed if data is simultaneously transmitted by the wireless device to the electronic device.

[0022] The data communication link from the wireless device to the data communication device is activated 14. Data is transmitted 15 between the data communication device and the wireless device, most preferably automatically on the basis of the logic of the data communication device so that the transmission is activated when data is stored, whereby the data communication device has information about the receiving device, such as an address code, in order to perform the transmission. Alternatively the data is transmitted on the bases of instructions given by the wireless device. The data com-

munication link from the wireless device to the data communication device is disconnected 16.

[0023] Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a data communication device 8 according to the invention. In the data communication device 8 there is seen a controller 17 connected to the general purpose expansion memory interface of the expansion memory location for controlling the operation of the data communication device, a short-range data communication link unit 18, such as a short range radio link LPRF unit, and an antenna 7 for the data communication, and a memory 19, such as a Flash memory or a RAM memory, for storing data. The LPRF unit contains for instance sections according to the Bluetooth industry standard, such as a radio unit, a link control and management unit, and software facilities. Other ways to realise the short-range link are for instance infrared (IR), acoustic ultrasonic data communication, and a wireless local area network (WLAN).

[0024] Figure 5 shows a more detailed block diagram of the controller 17 shown generally in figure 4, when the expansion memory interface is an ATA interface, and the short-range data communication link unit 18 is an LPRF unit. In the controller there is seen a microcontroller A, a serial to parallel converter B and a splitter C. The microcontroller A gives a busy signal BUSY to the electronic device when the memory 19 is processed by the radio link, and a signal ATA BUSY to the LPRF unit when the memory 19 is processed by the electronic device. Further there is given to the microcontroller a card operation enable (CE) signal A when the memory 19 is processed by the electronic device, and an LPRF BUSY signal when the LPRF unit 18 is occupied for data communication. To a man skilled in the art it obvious that in general a data communication device according to the invention comprises means for giving to the microcontroller an operation enable signal enabling the operation of the data communication device when the memory is processed by the electronic device, and a busy signal when the LPRF unit is occupied for data communication. The microcontroller A controls the series-parallel converter B and the splitter C. The serial to parallel converter B converts the memory's 19 parallel mode data into the serial mode used by the LPRF unit 18, and correspondingly it converts the serial mode into the parallel mode. The splitter C connects the memory's 19 parallel mode write and read connection alternatively to the ATA interface of the electronic device or to the serial to parallel converter B for the LPRF link.

[0025] Figure 6 shows a block diagram of such parts in a wireless device 5 according to the invention which are essential to the invention. In the mobile station 5 we can see a processor 21 for processing the normal operations and the data communication according to the invention, a memory 22 for storing the data of the data communication and the program, a display 23 for displaying program outputs, a keyboard 24 for using the data communication, an audio section 25 for speech facilities, a main transmitter/receiver 26 and an antenna

27 for normal traffic, and a short-range data communication transmitter/receiver 28 and antenna 29 for the data communication, such as LPRF, between the wireless device 5 and the data communication device 10. The LPRF transmitter/receiver contains for instance sections according to the Bluetooth industry standard, such as a radio unit, a link control unit, and a link management unit and program functions.

[0026] As an example let us examine the transmission of pictures from a common digital camera to a mobile station of the communicator type. The camera has a Compact Flash expansion memory location with an ATA interface of a general type, a data communication unit according to the invention attached to it, and the mobile station has an LPRF interface. Pictures are taken with the camera and stored in the data communication unit in the same way as in a common expansion memory. The mobile station activates the LPRF communication link of the data communication unit and requests transmission of the stored data to the mobile station. The memory of the data communication unit is allocated to the LPRF link and the data transmission to the mobile station is started. However, no information is conveyed to the camera about the operation, because from the viewpoint of the camera the data communication unit is only an expansion memory. However, if the camera tries to process the expansion memory during the LPRF data transmission, this is not possible as it is prevented by a busy signal so that data can not be changed when another processes it. In this way consistent memory contents are maintained.

[0027] When the pictures have been transmitted to the mobile station the features and the capacity of the data communication network can be used to forward the pictures. Thanks to the LPRF link and the wireless device an electronic device such as a digital camera, has thus a world-wide range for the transmission of the pictures.

[0028] In this context an electronic device means some other device than a wireless device being one party in the data communication and having the means required by the short-range data communication link. Further a wireless device means most preferably a mobile station, but also any other device used for wireless data communication. A mobile station is particularly suitable due to the possible dual utilisation of the antenna and the radio frequency sections. The sections can be used both for normal traffic and for short-range data communication. Such mobile stations operating on two frequency bands are generally known in GSM systems.

[0029] As another example let us examine the transmission of the camera's pictures, in a manner according to the invention, to a common electronic device, such as a printer having the means required by the short-range data communication. Then the camera has a data communication unit according to the invention, and when a picture is stored in the camera it causes the transmission of the picture to another electronic device.

Thus the contents of the expansion memory is kept the same at least in a unidirectional sense, and the camera pictures are available for instance to a printer, for instance for immediate printing.

[0030] The invention is not limited to relate only to the above presented embodiment examples, but many modifications are possible within the inventive idea defined by the claims.

Claims

1. A method for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which comprises means for short-range data communication, and an electronic device, including the following steps:
 - mounting a data communication device, having means for short-range wireless data communication, in a general purpose expansion memory location of the electronic device;
 - activating a short-range wireless data communication link between the wireless device and the data communication device;

characterised in that the method comprises a further step for

 - transmitting data between the data communication device and the wireless device so that the data communication device operates as an ordinary expansion memory from the viewpoint of the electronic device.
2. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that in order to enable the data transmission from the electronic device to the wireless device the following method steps are performed after the installation of the data communication device and before the activation of the data communication link:
 - data is input to the electronic device; and
 - the data is processed in the data communication device installed in an expansion memory location.
3. A method according to claim 2, characterised in that the data processing in the data communication device is made by instructions from the electronic device.
4. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that the data communication between the data communication device and the wireless device is made over an LPRF link.
5. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that the data communication between the data

communication device and the wireless device is made on the basis of instructions given by the wireless device.

6. A method according to claim 1, characterised in that the data communication between the data communication device and the wireless device is made automatically on the basis of the logic of the data communication device so that it is activated by the storage of data.
7. A method according to claim 2, characterised in that the input data is a picture reflected as light through the objective of a camera.
8. A communications device for wireless data communication between a wireless device, which has means for a short-range data link, and an electronic device, comprising
 - a controller connectable to a general purpose interface of an expansion memory location of the electronic device, for controlling the operation of the data communication device,
 - a short-range wireless data communication unit and an antenna for data communication; and
 - a memory for storing the communicated data,

characterised in that said communication device for wireless data communication is arranged to mount into a general purpose expansion memory location of the electronic device, said communication device being arranged to operate as an ordinary expansion memory from the viewpoint of the electronic device.
9. A data communication device according to claim 8, characterised in that the controller of the data communication device comprises:
 - a serial to parallel converter for converting parallel mode information of the memory into serial mode used by the short-range data communication unit, and correspondingly the serial mode information into the parallel mode;
 - a splitter for connecting a parallel mode write and read connection of the memory alternatively to the interface of the expansion memory location of the electronic device or to the serial to parallel converter for a short-range data communication link; and
 - a microcontroller for controlling the serial to parallel converter and the splitter.
10. A data communication device according to claim 8, characterised in that the short-range data communication unit is a LPRF unit.

11. A data communication device according to claim 10, **characterised in that** it comprises means for supplying a busy signal to the electronic device when the memory is processed by the radio link, and a busy signal to the LPRF unit when the memory is processed by the electronic device.

- es werden Daten in die elektronische Vorrichtung eingegeben; und
- die Daten werden in der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung durch Instruktionen der elektronischen Vorrichtung eingegeben; und

12. A data communication device according to claim 10, **characterised in that** it comprises means for giving to the microcontroller

- an operation enable signal enabling the operation of the data communication device when the memory is processed by the electronic device, and
- a busy signal when the LPRF unit is occupied for data communication.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Datenverarbeitung in der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung durch Instruktionen erfolgt, die von der elektronischen Vorrichtung gegeben werden.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Datenkommunikation zwischen der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung und der drahtlosen Vorrichtung über einen LPRF-Link erfolgt.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur drahtlosen Datenkommunikation zwischen einer drahtlosen Vorrichtung, die Mittel zur Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikation umfasst, und einer elektronischen Vorrichtung, das die folgenden Schritte enthält:

- Einsetzen einer Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung mit Mitteln zur drahtlosen Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikation in einen Allzweck-Erweiterungsspeichersteckplatz der elektronischen Vorrichtung;
- Aktivieren eines Links für die drahtlose Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikation zwischen der drahtlosen Vorrichtung und der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Verfahren folgenden weiteren Schritt umfasst:

- Übertragen von Daten zwischen der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung und der drahtlosen Vorrichtung, dergestalt, dass die Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung vom Standpunkt der elektronischen Vorrichtung aus gesehen als ein gewöhnlicher Erweiterungsspeicher fungiert.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**, um die Datenübertragung von der elektronischen Vorrichtung zu der drahtlosen Vorrichtung zu ermöglichen, im Anschluss an die Installation der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung und vor der Aktivierung des Datenkommunikationslinks die folgenden Verfahrensschritte ausgeführt werden:

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Datenkommunikation zwischen der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung und der drahtlosen Vorrichtung auf der Basis von Instruktionen erfolgt, die von der drahtlosen Vorrichtung gegeben werden.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Datenkommunikation zwischen der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung und der drahtlosen Vorrichtung automatisch auf der Basis der Logik der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung erfolgt, dergestalt, dass sie durch die Speicherung von Daten aktiviert wird.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es sich bei den eingegebenen Daten um ein Bild handelt, das als Licht durch das Objektiv einer Kamera wiedergespiegelt wurde.

8. Kommunikationsvorrichtung zur drahtlosen Datenkommunikation zwischen einer drahtlosen Vorrichtung, die Mittel für einen Kurzstrecken-Datenlink aufweist, und einer elektronischen Vorrichtung, umfassend:

- eine Steuerung, die an eine Allzweck-Schnittstelle eines Erweiterungsspeichersteckplatzes der elektronischen Vorrichtung angeschlossen werden kann, zum Steuern des Betriebes der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung;
- eine drahtlose Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikationseinheit und eine Antenne zur Datenkommunikation; und
- einen Speicher zum Speichern der kommunizierten Daten,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Kommunikationsvorrichtung für die drahtlose Datenkommunikation dafür konfiguriert ist, in einen Allzweck-Erweiterungsspeichersteckplatz der elektronischen Vorrichtung eingesetzt zu werden, wobei die Kommunikationsvorrichtung dafür konfiguriert ist, vom Standpunkt der elektronischen Vorrichtung aus gesehen als ein gewöhnlicher Erweiterungsspeicher zu fungieren.

9. Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Steuerung der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung folgendes umfasst:

- einen Seriell-Parallel-Konverter zum Umwandeln von Parallelmodusinformationen des Speichers in den seriellen Modus, der von der Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikationseinheit verwendet wird, und zum entsprechenden Umwandeln der Seriellmodusinformationen in den parallelen Modus;
- einen Verteiler zum Verbinden einer Parallelmodus-Schreib- und Lese-Verbindung des Speichers alternativ mit der Schnittstelle des Erweiterungsspeichersteckplatzes der elektronischen Vorrichtung oder mit dem Seriell-Parallel-Konverter für einen Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikationslink; und
- eine Mikrosteuerung zum Steuern des Seriell-Parallel-Konverters und des Verteilers.

10. Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass es sich bei der Kurzstrecken-Datenkommunikationseinheit um eine LPRF-Einheit handelt.

11. Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie Mittel umfasst, mit denen ein Belegt-Signal an die elektronische Vorrichtung gesandt wird, wenn der Speicher durch den Funklink verarbeitet wird, und ein Belegt-Signal an die LPRF-Einheit gesandt wird, wenn der Speicher durch die elektronische Vorrichtung verarbeitet wird.

12. Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie Mittel umfasst, mit denen der Mikrosteuerung

- ein Betriebsaktivierungssignal gegeben wird, das den Betrieb der Datenkommunikationsvorrichtung aktiviert, wenn der Speicher durch die elektronische Vorrichtung verarbeitet wird, und
- ein Belegt-Signal gegeben wird, wenn die

LPRF-Einheit für die Datenkommunikation belegt ist.

5 Revendications

1. Procédé pour la communication de données sans fil entre un dispositif sans fil, qui comprend un moyen pour la communication de données à courte portée, et un dispositif électronique, incluant les étapes suivantes consistant à :

- monter un dispositif de communication de données, ayant un moyen pour la communication de données sans fil à courte portée, dans un emplacement de mémoire d'extension universel du dispositif électronique ;
- activer une liaison de communication de données sans fil à courte portée entre le dispositif sans fil et le dispositif de communication de données ;

caractérisé en ce que le procédé comprend une étape supplémentaire consistant à

- transmettre les données entre le dispositif de communication de données et le dispositif sans fil de sorte que le dispositif de communication de données opère comme une mémoire d'extension ordinaire du point de vue du dispositif électronique.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'afin de permettre la transmission des données du dispositif électronique au dispositif sans fil, les étapes suivantes du procédé sont exécutées après l'installation du dispositif de communication de données et avant l'activation de la liaison de communication de données :

- les données sont entrées dans le dispositif électronique ; et
- les données sont traitées dans le dispositif de communication de données installé dans un emplacement de mémoire d'extension.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que le traitement des données dans le dispositif de communication de données est effectué par des instructions provenant du dispositif électronique.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la communication de données entre le dispositif de communication de données et le dispositif sans fil est effectuée sur une liaison LPRF.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la communication de données entre le dis-

positif de communication de données et le dispositif sans fil est effectuée sur la base des instructions délivrées par le dispositif sans fil.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la communication de données entre le dispositif de communication de données et le dispositif sans fil est effectuée automatiquement sur la base de la logique du dispositif de communication de données de sorte qu'elle est activée par la mémorisation de données. 5 10

7. Procédé selon la revendication 2, **caractérisé en ce que** les données d'entrée sont une image réfléchie comme lumière à travers l'objectif d'une caméra. 15

8. Dispositif de communication pour la communication de données sans fil entre un dispositif sans fil, qui comporte un moyen pour une liaison de données à courte portée, et un dispositif électronique comprenant : 20

- un contrôleur pouvant être connecté à une interface universelle d'un emplacement de mémoire d'extension du dispositif électronique, pour commander le fonctionnement du dispositif de communication de données, 25
- une unité de communication de données sans fil à courte portée et une antenne pour la communication de données ; et 30
- une mémoire pour mémoriser les données communiquées,

caractérisé en ce que ledit dispositif de communication pour la communication de données sans fil est agencé pour être monté dans un emplacement de mémoire d'extension universel du dispositif électronique, ledit dispositif de communication est donc agencé pour fonctionner comme une mémoire d'extension habituelle du point de vue du dispositif électronique. 35 40

9. Dispositif de communication de données selon la revendication 8, **caractérisé en ce que** le contrôleur du dispositif de communication de données comprend : 45

- un convertisseur série/parallèle pour convertir les informations en mode parallèle de la mémoire en mode série utilisé par l'unité de communication de données à courte portée, et de manière correspondante, les informations en mode série en mode parallèle ; 50
- un séparateur pour connecter une connexion d'écriture et de lecture en mode parallèle de la mémoire alternativement à l'interface de l'emplacement de mémoire d'extension du disposi- 55

tif électronique ou au convertisseur série/parallèle pour la liaison de communication de données à courte portée ; et

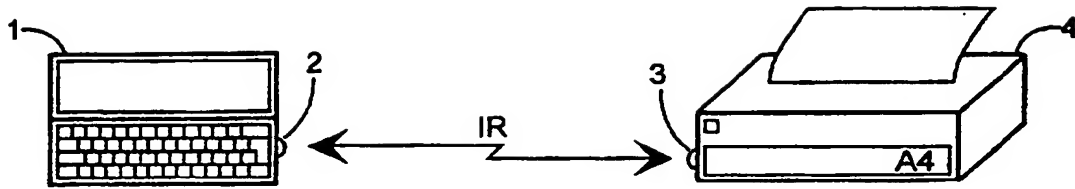
- un micro-contrôleur pour commander le convertisseur série/parallèle et le séparateur.

10. Dispositif de communication de données selon la revendication 8, **caractérisé en ce que** l'unité de communication de données à courte portée est une unité LPRF.

11. Dispositif de communication de données selon la revendication 10, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend un moyen pour délivrer un signal occupé au dispositif électronique lorsque la mémoire est traitée par la liaison radio d'un signal occupé à l'unité LPRF lorsque la mémoire est traitée par le dispositif électronique.

12. Dispositif de communication de données selon la revendication 10, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend un moyen pour délivrer au micro-contrôleur

- un signal de validation d'opération permettant l'opération du dispositif de communication de données lorsque la mémoire est traitée par le dispositif électronique, et
- un signal occupé lorsque l'unité LPRF est occupée par la communication de données.



PRIOR ART

FIGURE 1

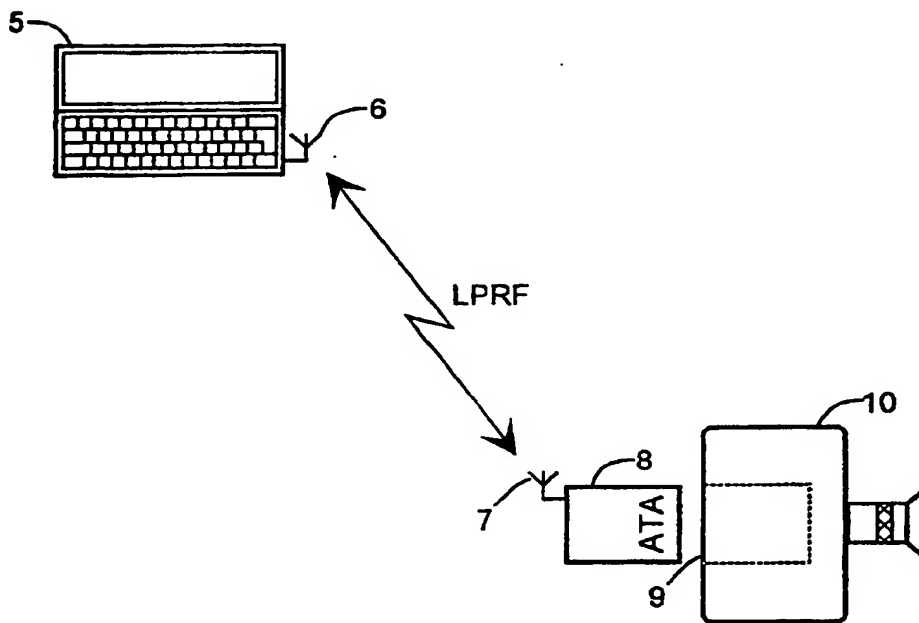


FIGURE 2

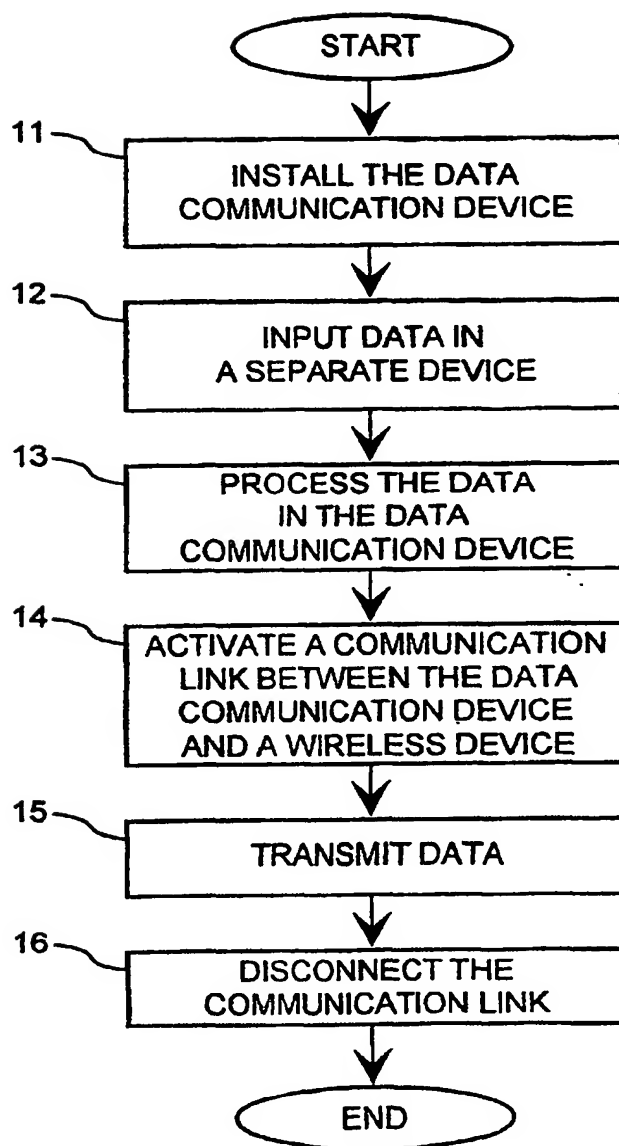


FIGURE 3

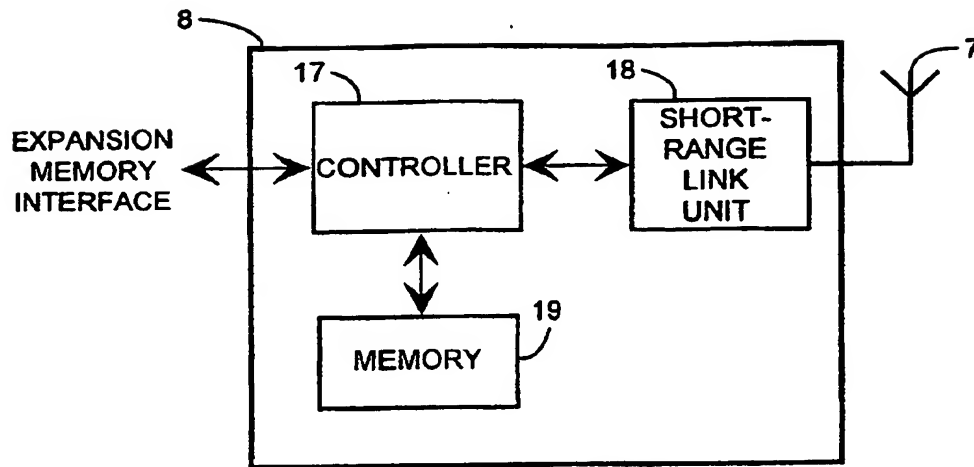


FIGURE 4

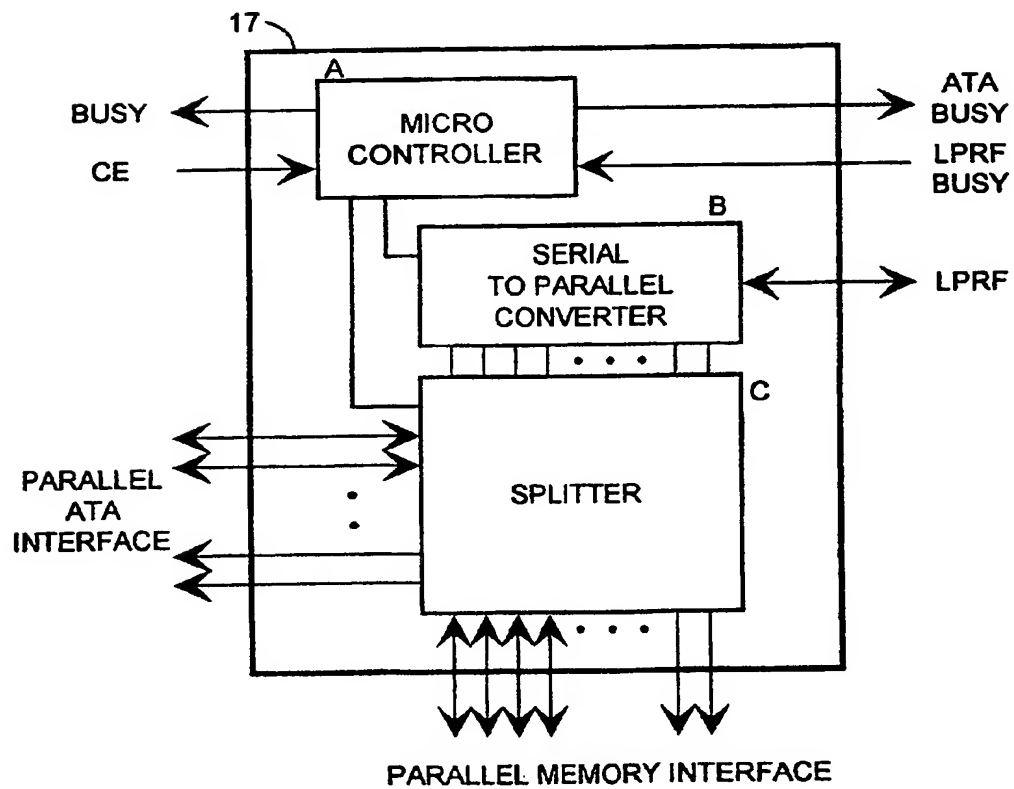


FIGURE 5

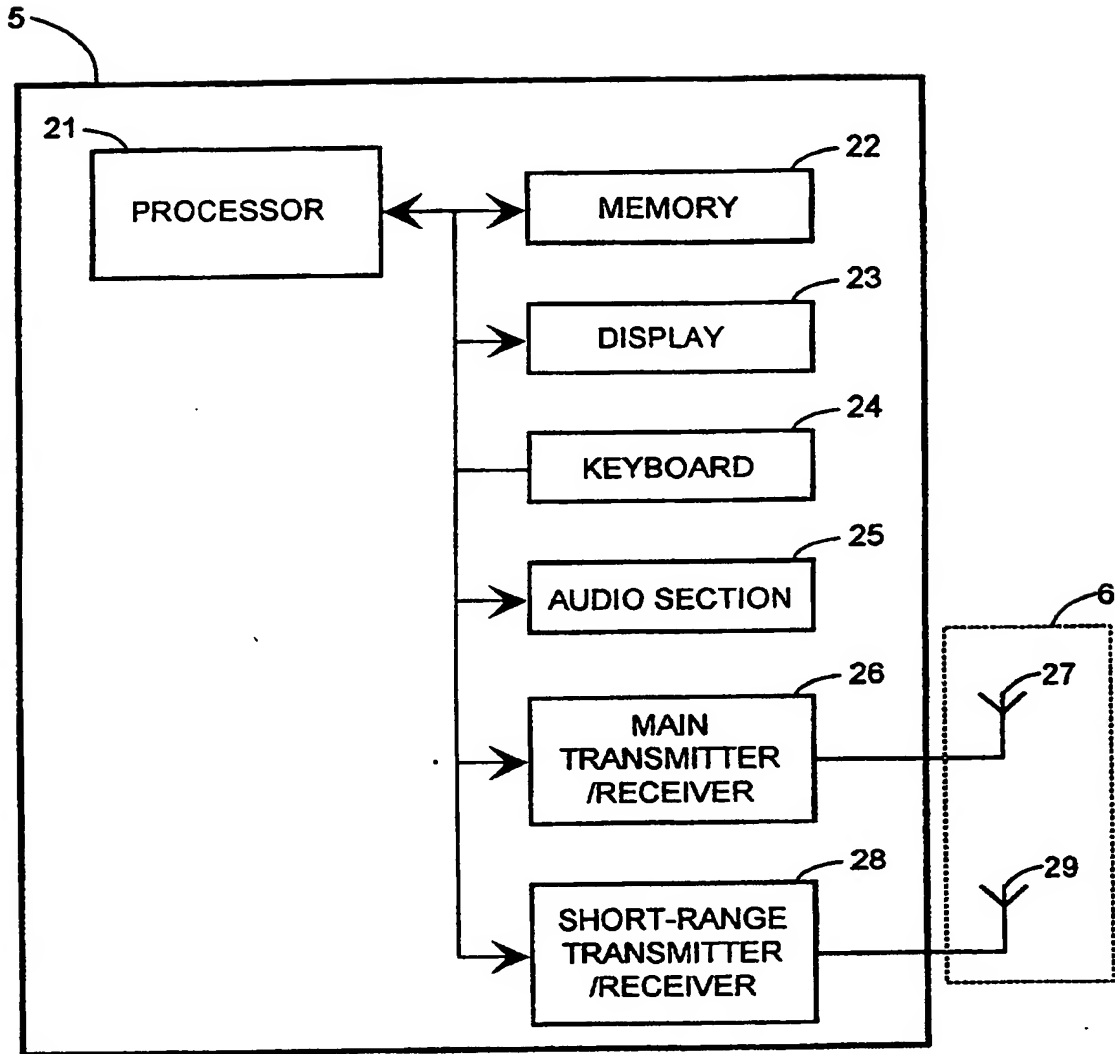


FIGURE 6